

Exhibit F to the  
Declaration of Imran A. Khaliq In Support  
Of Visto's Opening Claim Construction  
Brief Under P.R. 4-5(a)



# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

## 256 cope • coquina

cut, fr. OF, fr. *coup* blow, fr. LL *colpus*, alter. of L *colaphus*, fr. Gk *kolaphos* buffet] vi (14c) 1 *obs*: STRIKE, FIGHT 2 *a*: to maintain a contest or combat usu. on even terms or with success — used with *with* b: to deal with and attempt to overcome problems and difficulties — often used with *with* 3 *archaic*: MEET, ENCOUNTER — *vt* 1 *obs*: to meet in combat 2 *obs*: to come in contact with 3 *obs*: MATCH

**cope** *vi* *coped*; **cop-ing** [prob. fr. F *couper* to cut] (ca. 1901) 1: to shape (a structural member) to fit a coping or conform to the shape of another member 2: NOTCH

**co-peck** *var* of KOPECK

**co-pe-pod** \kō-pē-pād\ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *kōpē* oar, handle + *pod-* pous foot; prob. akin to L *capere* to take — more at HEAVE, FOOT] (1836) 1: any of a large subclass (Copepoda) of usu. minute freshwater and marine crustaceans — **co-pe-pod** *adj*

**cop-er** \kō-pər\ *n* [E dial. *cope* to trade] (1825) *Brit*: a horse dealer; *esp*: a dishonest one

**Co-per-ni-can** \kō-pər-ni-kən, kō-adj [Nicolaus Copernicus] (1667) 1: of or relating to Copernicus or the belief that the earth rotates daily on its axis and the planets revolve in orbits around the sun 2: of radical or major importance or degree (effected a ~ revolution in philosophy — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — **Co-per-ni-can-ism** \kō-pər-ni-zəm\ *n*

**cope-stone** \kōp-stōn\ *n* (1567) 1: a stone forming a coping 2: a finishing touch: CROWN

**cop-i-er** \kō-pē-ər\ *n* (1597): one that copies; *specif*: a machine for making copies of graphic matter (as printing, drawings, or pictures)

**co-pi-lot** \kō-pi-lət\ *n* (1927): a qualified pilot who assists or relieves the pilot but is not in command

**cop-ing** \kō-piŋ\ *n* (1601): the covering course of a wall usu. with a sloping top

**cop-ing saw** \kō-piŋ-sə\ *n* [fr. prp. of *cope*] (1925): a handsaw with a very narrow blade held under tension in a U-shaped frame and used esp. for cutting curves in wood

**cop-ing-stone** \kō-piŋ-stōn\ *n* (1778) *chiefly Brit*: COPESTONE

**co-pi-ous** \kō-pē-əs\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance, fr. *co-* + *ops* wealth — more at OPULENT] (14c) 1 *a*

: yielding something abundantly (a ~ harvest) (~ springs) b: plentiful in number (~ references to other writers) 2 *a*: full of thought, information, or matter b: profuse or exuberant in words, expression, or style (a ~ talker) 3: present in large quantity: taking place on a large scale (~ weeping) (~ food and drink) *syn* see PLENTIFUL — **co-pi-ous-ly** *adv* — **co-pi-ous-ness** *n*

**co-pla-nar** \kō-plā-nər, -nār\ *adj* (1862): lying or acting in the same plane — **co-pla-nar-i-ty** \kō-plā-nər-ə-tē\ *n*

**co-pol-y-mer** \kō-pō-lē-mər\ *n* (1936): a product of copolymerization — **co-pol-y-mer-ic** \kō-pō-lē-mər-ik\ *adj*

**co-pol-y-mer-i-za-tion** \kō-pō-lē-mər-ə-zā-shən, kō-pō-lē-mə\ *n* (1936): the polymerization of two substances (as different monomers) together — **co-pol-y-mer-ize** \kō-pō-lē-mər-īz, kō-pō-lē-mə\ *v*

**cop-out** \kōp-ə\ *n* (ca. 1942) 1: the act or an instance of coping out 2: an excuse or means for coping out: PRETEXT 3: a person who cops out

**cop out** *vi* (ca. 1961) 1: to back out (as of an unwanted responsibility) (*cop out on jury duty*) 2: to avoid or neglect problems, responsibilities, or commitments (accused the mayor of *copping out* on the issue of homelessness)

**cop-per** \kō-pər\ *n*, often attrib [ME *coper*, fr. OE, fr. LL *cuprum* copper; fr. L (*aes*) *Cyprium*, lit., Cyprian metal] (bef. 12c) 1: a common reddish metallic element that is ductile and malleable and is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity — see ELEMENT table 2: a coin or token made of copper or bronze 3 *chiefly Brit*: a large boiler (as for cooking) 4: any of a subfamily (Lycaeninae) of the family Lycaenidae) of small butterflies with usu. copper-colored wings

**cop-per** *vi* *cop-pered*; **cop-per-ing** \kō-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ (1530): to coat or sheathe with or as if with copper

**cop-per** *n* [cop] (1846): POLICE OFFICER

**cop-per-as** \kō-p(ə)-rəs\ *n* [ME *coperas*, fr. OF *couperose*, fr. ML *cuprosa*, prob. fr. *aqua cuprosa*, lit., copper water, fr. LL *cuprum*] (14c) 1: a green hydrated ferrous sulfate  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  used esp. in making inks and pigments

**cop-per-head** \kō-pər-hed\ *n* (1775) 1: a common pit viper (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) of the eastern and central U.S. usu. having a copper-colored head and often a reddish brown hourglass pattern on the body 2: a person in the northern states who sympathized with the South during the Civil War

**cop-per-plate** \kō-pər-plāt\ *n* (1663) 1: an engraved or etched copper printing plate; *also*: a print made from such a plate 2: a neat script handwriting based on engraved models

**copper pyrites** *n* (1776): CHALCOPYRITE

**cop-per-smith** \kō-pər-smith\ *n* (14c): a worker in copper

**copper sulfate** *n* (ca. 1893): a sulfate of copper; *esp*: the normal sulfate that is white in the anhydrous form but blue in the crystalline hydrous form  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and that is often used as an algicide and fungicide

**cop-per-y** \kō-p(ə)-rē\ *adj* (ca. 1775): resembling or suggesting copper; *esp*: having the reddish to brownish orange color of copper (~ leaves)

**cop-pice** \kō-pas\ *n* [MF *copeiz*, fr. *couper* to cut — more at COPE] (1534) 1: a thicket, grove, or growth of small trees 2: forest originating mainly from shoots or root suckers rather than seed

**cop-pice** *vb* *cop-piced*; **cop-pic-ing** *vi* (1538): to cut back so as to regrow in the form of a coppice ~ *vi*: to form a coppice; *specif*, of a tree: to sprout freely from the base

**cop-r** or **cop-ro-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *kopros*, *kopro-*, fr. *kopros* akin to Skt *śakṛt* dung]: dung: feces (*coprolite*)

**co-pra** \kō-prə\ *n* [Pg, fr. Malayalam *koppāra*] (1584): dried coconut meat yielding coconut oil

**co-pro-ces-sor** \kō-prə-se-sər, -prō-\ *n* (1980): an extra processor in a computer that is designed to perform specialized tasks (as mathematical calculations)

**co-prod-uct** \kō-prə-(d)akt\ *n* (1942): BY-PRODUCT 1

**cop-ro-lite** \kō-prə-līt\ *n* (1829): fossilized excrement — **cop-ro-lit-ic** \kō-prə-līt-ik\ *adj*

**co-prop-h-a-gous** \kō-prə-fə-gəs\ *adj* [Gk *koprophagos*, fr. *kopros* + *-phagos* -phagous] (1826): feeding on dung — **co-prop-h-a-gy** \kō-prə-fə-gi\ *n*

**cop-ro-ph-il-i-a** \kō-prə-fī-lē-ə\ *n* [NL] (1923): marked interest in excrement; *esp*: the use of feces or filth for sexual excitement — **cop-ro-ph-il-i-ac** \kō-prə-fī-lē-ək\ *n*

**cop-ro-ph-i-lous** \kō-prə-fə-ləs\ *adj* (ca. 1900): growing or living on dung (~ fungi)

**copse** \kōps\ *n* [by alter.] (1578): COPPICE 1

**Copt** \kōpt\ *n* [Ar *qubṭ* Copts, fr. Coptic *gyptios* Egyptian, fr. Gk *Αἰγύπτιος*] (1615) 1: a member of the traditional Monophysite Christian church originating and centering in Egypt 2: a member of a people descended from the ancient Egyptians

**cop-ter** \kōp-tər\ *n* (1943): HELICOPTER

**Coptic** \kōp-tik\ *adj* (1677): of or relating to the Copts, their liturgical language, or their church

**Coptic** *n* (1711): an Afro-Asiatic language descended from ancient Egyptian and used as the liturgical language of the Coptic church

**cop-u-la** \kō-py-lə\ *n* [L bond — more at COUPLE] (1619): something that connects: as a: the connecting link between subject and predicate of a proposition b: LINKING VERB

**cop-u-late** \kō-py-lāt\ *vi* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [L *copulatus*, pp. of *copula* to join, fr. *copula*] (1632): to engage in sexual intercourse — **cop-u-la-tion** \kō-py-lā-shən\ *n* — **cop-u-la-to-ry** \kō-py-lə-tō-rē-, -tō-rē\ *adj*

**cop-u-lative** \kō-py-lə-tiv, -lā-*adj* (14c) 1 *a*: joining together coordinate words or word groups and expressing addition of their meanings (a ~ conjunction) b: functioning as a copula 2: relating to or serving for copulation

**copulative** *n* (1530): a copulative word

**copy** \kō-pē\ *n*, *pl* **copies** [ME *copie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *copia*, fr. L, abundance — more at COPIOUS] (14c) 1: an imitation, transcript, or reproduction of an original work (as a letter, a painting, a table, or a dress) 2: one of a series of esp. mechanical reproductions of an original impression; *also*: an individual example of such a reproduction 3 *archaic*: something to be imitated: MODEL 4 *a*: matter to be set esp. for printing b: something considered printable or newsworthy — use without an article (remarks that make good ~ Norman Cousins) c: text esp. of an advertisement *syn* see REPRODUCTION

**copy** *vb* *cop-i-ed*; **cop-y-ing** *vi* (14c) 1: to make a copy of 2: to model oneself on ~ *vi* 1: to make a copy 2: to undergo copying (the document did not ~ well)

*syn* COPY, IMITATE, MIMIC, APE, MOCK mean to make something so that it resembles an existing thing. COPY suggests duplicating an original as nearly as possible (copied the painting and sold the fake as an original). IMITATE suggests following a model or a pattern but may allow for some variation (imitate a poet's style). MIMIC implies a close copying (as of voice or mannerism) often for fun, ridicule, or lifelike imitation (pupils mimicking their teacher). APE may suggest presumptuous, slavish, or inept imitating of a superior original (American fashion designers aped their European colleagues). MOCK usu. implies imitation with derision (mocking a vain man's pompous manner).

**copy-book** \kō-pē-buk\ *n* (1588): a book formerly used in teaching penmanship and containing models for imitation

**copy-boy** \kō-pē\ *n* (1888): one who carries copy and runs errands

**copy-cat** \kō-pət\ *n*, often attrib (1896) 1: one who imitates or adopts the behavior or practices of another 2: an imitative act or product (~ board games)

**copy-cat** *vb* *copy-cat-ted*; **copy-cat-ting** *vi* (1926): to act as a copy-cat ~ *vi*: IMITATE

**copy-desk** \kō-pē-desk\ *n* (1921): the desk at which newspaper copy is edited

**copy editor** *n* (1899): an editor who prepares copy for the printer; *also*: one who edits and headlines newspaper copy — **copy-ed-itor** \kō-pē-dē-tər\ *n*

**copy-hold** \kō-pē-hōld\ *n* (15c) 1: a former tenure of land in England and Ireland by right of being recorded in the court of the manor 2: an estate held by copyhold

**copy-holder** \kō-pē-hōld-ər\ *n* (1874) 1: a device for holding copy esp. for a typesetter 2: one who reads copy for a proofreader

**copy-ist** \kō-pē-ist\ *n* (1699) 1: one who makes copies 2: IMITATOR

**copy-reader** \kō-pē-rē-dər\ *n* (1892): COPY EDITOR — **copy-read** \kō-pē-rēd\ *vi*

**copy-right** \kō-pē-rīt\ *n* (1735): the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, and sell the matter and form (as of a literary, musical, or artistic work)

**copyright** *vi* (ca. 1806): to secure a copyright on — **copy-right-able** \kō-pē-rīt-ə-bəl\ *adj*

**copyright** *adj* (1870): secured by copyright

**copy-writer** \kō-pē-rī-tər\ *n* (1911): a writer of advertising or publicity copy

**coq au vin** \kōk-ō-va\, kāk-ō-\ *n* [F, cock with wine] (ca. 1938): chicken cooked in usu. red wine

**co-quet** *n* [F, dim. of *coq* cock] (1691) 1 \kō-ke\, -kə\ : a man who indulges in coquetry 2 \kē\ : COQUETTE

**co-quet** \kō-ke\ *adj* (1697): characteristic of a coquette: COQUETTISH

**co-quet** or **co-quette** \kē\ *vi* **co-quet-ted**; **co-quet-ting** (1701) 1: to play the coquette: FLIRT 2: to deal with something playfully rather than seriously *syn* see TRIFLE

**co-que-try** \kō-kə-trē, kō-ke-trē\ *n*, *pl* **-tries** (ca. 1656): a flirtatious act or attitude

**co-quette** \kō-ke\ *n* [F, fem. of *coquer*] (ca. 1611): a woman who endeavors without sincere affection to gain the attention and admiration of men — **co-quett-ish** \kē-tish\ *adj* — **co-quett-ish-ly** *adv* — **co-quett-ish-ness** *n*

**co-quil-na** \kō-ke-nə\ *n* [Sp, prob. dim. of *coca* head, alter. of *coco* bryman, coconut] (1837) 1: a soft whitish limestone formed of broken shells and corals cemented together and used for building 2: a small clam (*Donax variabilis*) used for broth or chowder and occurring in the intertidal zone of sandy Atlantic beaches from Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico